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HILL'S EVERGREENS FALL 1934

D. HILL NURSERY CO.

EVERGREEN SPECIALISTS-LARGEST GROWERS IN AMERICA DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

D. HILL NURSERY CO.

A. H. HILL, PRESIDENT

Evergreen Specialists — Largest Growers in America

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

This List Cancels All Previous Editions

TERMS AND INFORMATION

- TERMS OF PAYMENT—1. Cash Plan: This plan earns 3% discount and free boxing. On bulky stock, boxing sometimes amounts to 10% or more so this plan earns a total of from 10% to 12% discount. Under this plan we book the order, reserve the stock until September 1st for Fall shipments and March 1st for Spring shipments. Bills are due on these dates and remittances should be received by September 1st, or March 1st to earn the discount. 2. Partial Payment Plan: Whereby one-third amount of order is remitted in advance and the balance goes forward Freight or Express C. O. D. payable at destination. 3. Charge Account Plan: Goods will be shipped on charge account to customers of approved credit who supply satisfactory trade and bank references allowing time for investigation. Terms, 30 days net.
- SHIPPING SEASONS—Fall: Fall season opens as soon as we have had sufficient rain to put the ground in good condition for digging. Usually this occurs about the middle of September. The Fall season closes about November 15th. After that date the weather is usually very uncertain and ground liable to freeze solid. Spring: Spring season opens as soon as the frost is out of the ground, usually about April 1st, so we can start to dig, continuing until early May. By this date all stock is too far advanced in growth to take up and transplant successfully.
- PRICES—Are limited to Fall, 1934, and supersede all previous lists and ARE SUB-JECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
- RATES—Five of same variety and size at the ten rate. Twenty-five of the same variety and size at the 100 rate. Two hundred and fifty of the same variety and size at the 1,000 rate.
- BOXING AND PACKING—Boxing and packing will be charged for at actual cost of material used except on cash orders. We make no charge for delivery to railroad station.
- SPECIAL NOTICE—Correspondents are requested to use their printed business letterheads. This list is for the trade only and in justice to our trade customers we use every possible effort to limit distribution of trade prices to those we know to be entitled to receive them.
- LOCATION—We are situated in Northern Illinois, on well drained, rich, fertile soil, located 42 miles northwest of Chicago. Visitors are always welcome. Complete directions for reaching Nursery are on back cover.
- SALES HELPS—"Conifer Comments," 72-page booklet of information on planting, culture, etc., 10 cents per copy. Evergreen Plate Book, see page 34.
- EXTRA CHARGE FOR PERSONAL SELECTION—The prices in this catalog are for first-class stock, fully up to grade and as represented. Customers who wish to make personal selection and tag trees in the nursery may do so at an extra charge.
- We accept all orders upon condition that they shall be void should any injury befall stock from causes over which we have no control. Prices do not include any guarantee as to growth.
- Seedlings are in bundles of 50's. xx stock is in bundles of 25's.



Abies arizonica (Cork Fir)



Abies concolor
(White Fir)

FIRS

Abies arizonica (Cork Fir)

This little-known and seldom-seen evergreen is really one of the most striking and beautiful of firs. The selected type which we grow comes from a very limited area in high altitudes in the northern part of Arizona. It makes a rather slender tree, reaching considerable height when fully matured. Foliage is of a decidedly silvery blue, easily mistaken for the Colorado Blue Spruce. The under sides of the needles are extremely whitish and light blue in color. The bark of the tree is most unusual, as it is almost pure cork and the older trees are of a light, creamy color.

	Each	10	100	1000
8-10 inch xx Twice Transplanted	\$	\$	\$15.00	\$
1-1½ feet xx Twice TransplantedB&B	1.59	13.50		

Abies concolor (White Fir)

In his book "Hardy Evergreens," Professor Schrepfer describes the Concolor Fir as follows: "This is the most satisfactory of the firs for general cultivation. The leaves are long and blue-green when young. It forms a compact, symmetrical tree, somewhat resembling the Blue Spruce. Older trees form narrow pyramids. It is the best fir for the Middle West, as it withstands heat and drought better than the others." The name "Concolor" given this tree by Dr. Englemann, signifies even color. Both the upper and under sides of the needles are grayish-blue in contrast to the usual characteristics of firs. We are careful to obtain our seed supply from Northern Colorado, which produces trees of the best type.

6-8	inch x	x Twice	Transplanted	•••••		•••••	10.00	90.00
10-12	" X	ζ "	-66			******	18.00	160.00
15-18	" X:	x "	66	B&B	.75	650	50.00	
$1\frac{1}{2}-2$	feet x	Χ "		B&B	1.25	10.00	90.00	******
$2-2\frac{1}{2}$	" X	x "		B&B	1.75	16.50	150.00	
$2\frac{1}{2}-3$	" xx	x Three	Times Transplan	tedB&B	2.25	20.00		• • • • • • • • • • •
3 - 4	" xx	x "	" "	B&B	3.25	30.00	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • •

FIRS (Continued)

Abies concolor glauca (White Fir) (Selected Blue Form) Among the Concolor Fir occasionally specimens develop a decided blue color. Such trees, however, are not usual in trees grown from seed. The blue specimens are always in good demand, and we are glad to give our customers the opportunity to obtain a stock of this very attractive form. 100 1000 Each Grafts, one year\$..... \$40.00 \$..... \$..... Abies concolor pyramidalis (Pyramidal Concolor Fir) The grafts offered here are propagated from a very unusual narrow, close-growing type of Concolor Fir with short needles which has been growing for several years on our grounds. This tree has always attracted a great deal of comment from nurserymen, and we are pleased to now offer it to the trade. 40.00 Grafts, one year Abies nordmanniana (Nordmann Fir) Long known and desirable narrow-pyramidal and densely foliaged Fir with horizontal branches. Dark green foliage, lustrous above and whitish beneath. Native of Caucasus and Greece. A favorite in New England. Named for Alexander Nordmann, Finnish botanist, who found it in the Caucasus nearly 100 years ago. Grafts, one year 40.00 Abies pinsapo glauca (Blue Spanish Fir) Attractive tree requiring mild climate, or protected planting site. Native of southern Spain. Does well on limestone soil. Has the characteristic dark green foliage, slightly grayish beneath. The form we offer is the selected blue foliage type. 40.00 Grafts, one year Abies veitchi (Veitch Fir) Attractive slender habit. The bright, shiny green foliage is marked with two broad bands of white beneath so that the swaying of the branches produces a most unusual sight. It is a tree of Japanese origin, discovered by John Veitch, the English nurseryman, in 1860 in the Japanese mountains. While it is considered hardy in the northern states, somewhat sheltered positions are recommended. One of the most rapid growing of our Firs. It is especially handsome when young. Grafts, one year 40.00 CEDARS Cedrus atlantica glauca (Blue Atlas Cedar) This variety from northern Africa is one of the few African conifers grown in America. It is a tall, beautiful, majestic tree. The habit is slender and pyramidal. Introduced into America about 1840. It is quite rare in cultivation, but well worth growing where climatic conditions are not too severe. Hardy as far north as New York. The form we offer is the selected blue type. Cedrus deodara aurea (Golden Deodar Cedar) The feathery, artistic Deodar Cedar is familiar to all planters in the warmer sections. It is considered the most ornamental Cedar for the Atlantic, Southern and Pacific Coast states. Broadly pyramidal in shape, rising to a slender, spire-like top. Sometimes known as Indian Cedar, as it comes to us from the Himalaya mountains in northern India. The

35.00 Grafts, one year 5 of same variety and size at 10 rate; 25 at 100 rate; 250 at 1000 rate.

quite blue in color.

variety we offer is an unusual and rare golden type, most trees being

We allow 3\% discount and box free when cash accompanies order.

CYPRESS

Chamaecyparis obtusa crippsi (Cripp's Golden Cypress)

A tree of Japanese origin, having many varieties. Hardy as far north as southern Ontario and New England. The variety crippsi has pale yellow foliage, and is named for the Cripps Nursery in England.

		Each	10	100	1000
Crafts, one year	•••••	\$	\$	\$25.00	\$

Cupressus lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)

Native of southern Oregon and northern California. A beautiful and graceful tree, tall and symmetrical in growth. Delicate, fern-like, bluish green foliage. The trees we offer are grown from grafts to insure specimens of finest type.

Grafts	one	vear	 		25.00	
Grants.	one	year	 * * * * * * *	• • • • • • • •	20.00	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

JUNIPERS

Juniperus chinensis neaboriensis (Conical Chinese Juniper)

A dense conical form usually with staminate flowers and awl-shaped leaves. Also known under the name of Juniperus chinensis, variety mascula. This tree partakes of the extreme hardiness and general character of the Chinese Juniper, but is interesting because of its different foliage and form.

Grafts	s, one ye	ar	• • • • • • • • • • • •			Each \$		$\begin{smallmatrix}100\\\$25.00\end{smallmatrix}$	1000 \$
Junip	erus cl	inens	is pfit	zeriana (I	Pfitzer Juniper)				
6- 8	inch xx	Twice	Transp	lanted	•••••	•••••	•••••	10.00	80.00
	feet xx				B&B	.75	6.50	50.00	•••••
$1\frac{1}{2} - 2$	" xxx	Three	Times	Transplant	edB&B	1.25	10.00	75.00	*******
		"	"	* "	B&B	1.50	12.50	100.00	•••••
21/2-3	" xxx	"	"	"	B&B	1.75	15.00	125.00	*******
3-31/2	" xxx	"	"	"	B&B	2.00	17.50	150.00	******
$3\frac{1}{2}-4$	" xxx	"	"	"	B&B B&B B&B	2.50	22.50	200.00	•••••



Pfitzer Juniper

This remarkable tree ranks as one of our most important evergreens of today. Its great popularity is due alone to the merit of the tree. It is a Juniper that thrives under many conditions. It succeeds in exposed locations, in the full sun and also does remarkably well in shady, protected places. It is equally satisfactory in the northern part of the country as well as in the extreme southern parts of the United States. It was originated in Pfitzer's Nursery in Germany only a few years ago.

There are different strains of this tree found in various nurseries, but we have obtained our original stock for propagating from Ludwig Spaeth, famous German horticulturist who introduced the tree to the trade. We can thus assure our customers of the robust, growing type. Its foliage is of an attractive greenish-blue.

It has been our practice for a number of years to stake up the small trees in the nursery so that they develop into somewhat taller forms as would be the case if they are not staked. Trees which have never been staked up sometimes assume a very low, broad, irregular form, but by staking, they can be made to grow taller and thus fill a much more important place in landscape work.



Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis blue

(Column Chinese Juniper)

This variety was introduced to cultivation by the United States Department of Agriculture through the late F. N. Meyer, who discovered it in China. It forms an extremely narrow pyramid with all leaves needle-shaped. The foliage is remarkably decorative. There are two forms — the blue and the green — which we can furnish in good plants of the true variety. Like other forms of J. Chinensis, they are very hardy and also retain their desirable color effect during the winter. The habit of growth resembles the well known Italian Cypress. This tree offers to planters in colder climates the extreme narrow-growing form of Evergreens heretofore so much desired but unfortunately not obtainable in a dependable tree. We are glad to assure our customers of the absolute hardiness and dependability of this excellent variety. The ultimate growth is twenty feet or more, with a diameter of only two feet at the base. Trimming in the nursery, when small, helps to develop its unusual narrow habit.

Ju		pyramidalis Juniper)	
	_		

(0)	olumn	Chine	se Junip	erj			Each	10	100	1000
Graft	ts, or	ne ye	ar			•••••	\$	\$	\$25.00	\$200.00
3- 4	feet	XXX	Three	Times	Transplanted	łB&B	1.75	15.00	•••••	•••••
4- 5	"	XXX	"	"	"	B&B	2.25	20.00	•••••	•••••
5- 6	"	XXX	"	"	"	В&В	3.25	30.00	•••••	•••••

Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis green (Column Chinese Juniper)

The description given under the blue form applies also to the green, the main difference being merely one of color. When originally distributed by the government, no distinction was made in color and some nurseries have mixed stock. This is, however, a distinct difference in color as well as some variation in foliage.

Grafts, one year 25.00

Juniperus chinensis sargenti green (Sargent Juniper)

Fast becoming a most popular creeping Evergreen, while not widely known, everyone who has seen or used this tree is enthusiastic about its many good points. First collected by the late Professor Sargent in Japan in the autumn of 1892. This Juniper forms a low, dense mat of wide-spreading branches covered with small, dark green scale-like leaves, mixed with pointed ones. In the Arboretum it is now the handsomest of the Prostrate Junipers. Through the courtesy of Professor Sargent, we are able to offer a genuine true-type Sargent Juniper. This is a rare tree that will help lift your evergreen plantings out of the commonplace. Likes plenty of sun.



Juniperus chinensis sargenti (Sargent Juniper)

	Each	10	100	1000
Grafts, one year		******	25.00	200.00
1½-2 feet xxx Three Times TransplantedB&B	1.75	15.00	• • • • • • • • •	
2-2½ " xxx " "B&B			•••••	• • • • • • • • •



Juniperus communis depressa Vase Shaped Form



Juniperus communis depressa aurea (Golden Prostrate Juniper)

Juniperus communis depressa (Prostrate Juniper)

The name Juniperus Canadensis is a synonym. This is a rather low spreading plant, extending along the surface of the ground, often to a distance of seven or eight feet in every direction. The extremities of the branches are usually ascending, but rarely to a greater height than three feet. The leaves are sharp-pointed, gray-green, marked on the upper surface by broad white bands, light silvery beneath.

It is a very vigorous, many stemmed tree, at home on sandy or gravelly hillsides fully exposed to the sun. It grows rapidly but may be kept small by trimming.

Juniperus communis depressa, Vase Shaped

In this variety all trees are of the same character, having graceful upright arching stems. This is a new form developed and introduced by the Hill Nursery, selected in an effort to find a tree free from any objectionable features and producing a uniform shape, making each tree a desirable, salable tree.

Juniperus communis depressa aurea (Golden Prostrate Juniper)

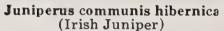
One of the brightest, golden evergreens, coming out with bright yellow foliage and gradually darkening into a deeper gold color as the season progresses. It is similar to the green form in its general characteristics. In mass plantings of green trees a good golden form adds interest and variation. Grows rapidly and is in good demand.

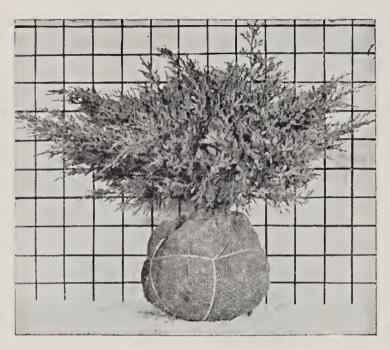
5 of same variety and size at 10 rate; 25 at 100 rate; 250 at 1000 rate.

o—Indicates seedlings. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Seedlings 50's.







Juniperus communis depressa plumosa (Andorra Juniper)



Juniperus communis suecica (Swedish Juniper)

Juniperus communis depressa plumosa (Andorra Juniper)

A rapid growing dwarf Juniper of comparative recent origin. This tree was discovered in a shipment of Juniperus communis depressa sent to the Andorra Nursery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about 1907. It has proven a most satisfactory, low-growing Juniper. As soon as the frost comes in the Fall, it takes on an unusually attractive, rich purple-bronze color. It is not the brownish cast sometimes objected to in the Redcedar, but a real reddish-purple hue, entirely distinct in this respect from all other evergreens. The Spring and Summer color is a rich, bright green. It seldom raises its branches over 18 inches off of the ground. For this reason it is an ideal specimen for use in the location where it is at the base of taller trees. Should be planted in the sun.

	Each	10	100	1000
6- 8 inch xx Twice Transplanted	\$	\$	\$10.00	\$ 80.00
1½-2 feet xxx Three Times TransplantedB&B	1.75	15.00		

Juniperus communis hibernica (Irish Juniper)

One of the old, familiar evergreens which has been in cultivation for ornamental purposes a great many years. Very formal in outline and invaluable in Italian gardens or where architectural features are to be strongly emphasized. Foliage glaucous green. Grows six to eight feet in height and not over one and one-half feet in diameter. Not hardy in the extreme north. The structure of the tree is different from other trees in that it has, instead of a single stem, numerous branches which grow upright from the base of the tree.

8-12	inch	. xx '	Twice	Transp	lanted	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	*****	10.00	90.00
				Times	Transplanted	łB&B	1.00	7.50	•••••	• • • • • • • • •
$2\frac{1}{2}-3$				"	- "	B&B	1.25	10.00	•••••	• • • • • • • • • •
$3-3\frac{1}{2}$	66	XXX	"	66	"	B&B	1.50	12.50		

Juniperus communis suecica (Swedish Juniper)

A columnar narrow grower resembling Irish Juniper. Grows somewhat higher and is of a lighter or more bluish color, with close growing prickly needles and numerous upright stems. A pleasing and very useful tree for formal uses in lawns and gardens.

10-12 inch xx Twice	Transplanted	 •••••	15.00	130.00



Juniperus excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper)



Juniperus horizontalis douglassi (Hill Waukegan Juniper)

Juniperus communis suecica nana (Dwarf Swedish Juniper)

A dwarf columnar form of the Swedish Juniper usually not exceeding three feet. It is like the Swedish Juniper having the reflexed branchlets, but maintains an extremely compact dwarf habit.

Each 10 100 1000 Grafts, one year \$...... \$...... \$25.00 \$........

Juniperus excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper)

The mother tree, Juniper excelsa, is a native of Greece and Asia where it is an old well-known variety. The growth is slow so that the tree is well adapted for foundation plantings, rock gardens, or other situations where small or dwarf trees are required.

This beautiful variety forms a tall, dense, narrow, conical head, tapering gradually from the ground to a sharp terminal point; and is of a fine glaucous color with very close growing, prickly needles. A great favorite throughout the eastern and southern states. It is also widely planted in other localities. It originated in the Rollenson Nursery, at Tooting, England.

Juniperus horizontalis douglassi (Hill Waukegan Juniper)

An interesting creeping Juniper, which we selected many years ago from the native trees growing along the bluffs of Lake Michigan near Waukegan, Illinois. Very low and compact, making a dense mat. Soft blue color in spring and summer, changing to a rich purple color in late fall. It grows close to the ground, not over six to eight inches high, but spreads out a dozen feet or more, depending upon soil and planting conditions. The type we grow is an especially attractive form both for habit and color.

Juniperus japonica (Japanese Juniper) (Procumbens)

This is the best known of the prostrate Junipers which Japan has sent to America. It is a plant with wide-spreading procumbent stems, blue-green, sharply pointed leaves marked on the upper surface by two white lines. It is perfectly hardy. In old age it reaches from ten to fifteen feet in diameter under most favorable conditions. It can be kept very small by trimming. It grows eight to twelve inches high, but makes a rapid growth of long branches that cling to the ground. This variety can be used in almost any planting — for beds, for low borders, terraces, hillsides and rock gardens, as it thrives even under adverse conditions. There is considerable variance among varieties offered as Japonica, but we are careful to propagate only from the true strain of hardy, compact growing plants we imported direct from Japan.

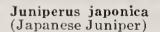
							\mathbf{Each}	10	100	1000
Grafts	s, or	ie ye	ar	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		\$	\$	\$25.00	\$200.00
$1-1\frac{1}{2}$	feet	xxx	Three	Times	Transplanted	łB&B	1.50	12.50	******	********
$1\frac{1}{2}-2$	66	XXX	"	"	"	B&B	1.75	15.00	******	•••••
$2-2\frac{1}{2}$	66	XXX	"	"	"	B&B	2.00	17.50	•••••	•••••
21/2-3	66	XXX	"			B&B				•••••

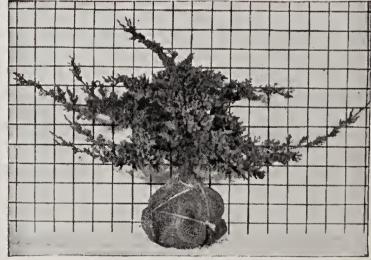
Juniperus japonica nana (Hill Japanese Juniper)

This is a new Hill production found in a shipment imported from Japan about twenty years ago. An extremely dense, compact growing type. The foliage is much finer than the usual variety and the growth is very slow and dwarf. Grows in a solid mat fashion. Very young trees have the appearance of old specimens. A very interesting addition to the rockery.

Grafts, one year	•••••	•••••	25.00	200.00
1-1½ feet xxx Three Times TransplantedB&B	1.75	15.00	•••••	•••••

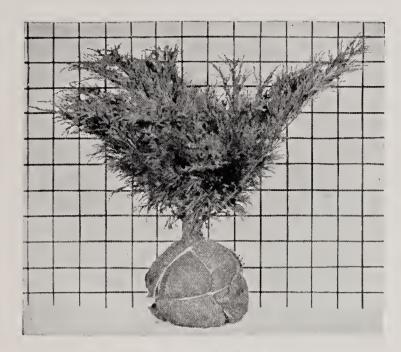






Juniperus japonica nana (Hill Japanese Juniper)

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped. 5 of same variety and size at 10 rate; 25 at 100 rate; 250 at 1000 rate.



Juniperus sabina (Savin Juniper)



Juniperus sabina von ehron (Von Ehron Juniper)

Juniperus sabina (Savin Juniper)

A low, many branched shrub, sometimes growing four feet high, but may be kept down by trimming. It is native in the lower Alps in southern Europe. It also occurs in the Pyrenees, in Spain and in Greece, but always as a mountain plant. Its branches are spreading, dense, much ramified and abundantly furnished with short, straight, tufted branchlets, which are well clothed with foliage. Its berries are blackish-purple or dark violet in color, about the size of small currants. Planted 4 to 6 feet apart, it forms an excellent border to larger evergreens in the background. It is also desirable as a low tree in foundation groups and beds of evergreens in general. It does well in smoky atmospheres.

	Each	10	100	1000
8-10 inch xx Twice Transplanted	\$	\$	\$10.00	\$ 80.00
1½-2 feet xxx Three Times TransplantedB&	B 1.00	8.50	•••••	•••••
2-2½ " xxx " " "B&	$^{\circ}B$ 1.50	12.50	****	

Juniperus sabina horizontalis (Bar Harbor Juniper)

A true creeper, resting close to the ground, unusually thrifty and of extra fine color. This interesting Juniper, native to the Coast of Maine, has been brought to American planters through the Arnold Arboretum. It has a greenish-blue color, described as "marine blue." This tree is one which has learned to live under adverse circumstances through winters of exposure of the bleak, rock-bound sea coast. For this reason it is of exceptional merit on account of its sturdy constitution.

Juniperus sabina von ehron (Von Ehron Juniper)

A very fast grower, somewhat resembling Pfitzer Juniper. An interesting and rare variety very seldom seen in nurseries. Introduced by one of the Holland Nurseries several years ago. It has a very compact, pretty, low form, bearing both juvenile and adult foliage. Branches are upright and wide-spreading. Has a tendency to make very irregular growth so that it is very picturesque and thus especially suited for Japanese Gardens and rockeries.

Grafts, o	one yea	r	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••••	******	25.00	200.00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fee	t xxx '	Three	Times	Transplanted	B&B	1.50	12.50		******
21/2-3				- "			17.50		



Hill's Silver Juniper

(Juniperus scopulorum hilli)

No such beautiful Junipers of real outstanding features have ever been offered to the nursery trade. This tree and the other forms on the following pages will make money for any progressive nurseryman who realizes the urgent need for new additional and dependable varieties to attract customers.

The Juniperus scopulorum was a hobby of the late D. Hill. He experimented with these trees for twenty-five years having nearly two dozen forms at various times. He tested them thoroughly for hardiness and found them well suited for both the extreme south and north of the United States. In color and form they are without comparison among all Junipers.

The Hill Nursery originated these trees and is the only source of supply for the

genuine choice Hill introductions.

The Hill Silver Juniper is the whitest blue Juniper obtainable. The silver foliage is magnificent. The color is brightest during the summer. It grows fast, bushy, and develops a shapely form as shown in this picture.

	Each	10	100	1000
Grafts, one year	\$	\$	\$25.00	\$200.00
2½-3 feet xxx Three Times TransplantedB&B	1.50	12.50	•••••	••••
3-3½ " xxx " "B&B	1.75	15.00	•••••	••••
3½-4 " xxx " "B&B				

NEW VARIETIES

of Juniperus Scopulorum

MOONLIGHT JUNIPER

(Juniperus scopulorum hilli)

Extremely blue. All whip-cord foliage. No needles. Spectacular novelty.

•	Each	10	100	1000
Grafts, one year	\$	\$	\$25.00	\$200.00
2½-3 feet xxx Three Times TransplantedB&B	2.25	20.00	•••••	******
3½-4 " xxx " "B&B	3.25	30.00	******	•••••

BLUE MOON JUNIPER

(Juniperus scopulorum hilli)

Broad pyramid. Silvery-blue color. Fine delicate foliage. One of the favorite trees of the late D. Hill who was responsible for the introduction of this interesting tree.

Grafts, one	year	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	25.00	200.00
2½-3 feet x:	xx Three	Times	Transplanted	dB&B	1.50	12.50	•••••	•••••
3½-4 " x	xx "	"	- 66	B&B	2.00	17.50	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •

VICTORY JUNIPER

(Juniperus scopulorum hilli)

Grayish green color. Pyramidal habit. Branches and branchlets drooping. 2½-3 feet xxx Three Times Transplanted.......B&B 1.50 12.50

SILVER QUEEN JUNIPER

(Juniperus scopulorum hilli)

A narrow type with close growing branches. Branches ascending almost vertically. Will not spread more than eighteen or twenty inches.

2½-3	feet	XXX	Three	Times	Transplanted	łB&B	3.25	30.00	•••••	•••••
3-31/2	46	XXX	66	"	44	B&B	3.75	35.00	******	•••••

NORTH STAR JUNIPER

(Juniperus scopulorum hilli)

In contrast to the blue color of almost all the other types of Juniperus scopulorum mentioned here, this tree has fine whip-cord foliage of light shiny green color. It develops a shapely conical form of compact growth.

2½-3 feet	xxx Three	Times	Transplanted	B&B	2.00	17.50	******	*****
Juniperus	Scopuloru	m hilli I	No. 100					
3-3½ feet	xxx Three	Times '	Transplanted	B&B	3.25	30.00	* * * * * * * *	
31/2-4 "	xxx "	"	"	B&B	3.75	35.00		• • • • • • • •



A specimen of Meyer Juniper in the Arnold Arboretum



Juniperus virginiana (Redcedar)

Juniperus squamata meyeri (Meyer Juniper)

A new novelty of unusual merit. The late Frank N. Meyer, plant explorer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, found this tree in China. The original trees were distributed by the United States Government. It has also been called "Fishback Juniper." It has a most unusual color and habit. The leaves are plump, pointed and prickly, and of bright, shining blue color. The foliage appears of different colors when viewed from various angles. There are distinct tones of green, white and pinkish-red, making it the most striking in color of any evergreens. It grows in an irregular form. It makes an ideal planting for the rockery or around a pool. It is strictly hardy and does well in all parts of the country. It never fails to attract attention.

	Each	10	100	1000
Grafts, one year	\$	\$	\$25.00	\$200.00
15-18 inch xxx Three Times TransplantedB&B	1.50	12.50	•••••	•••••
1½-2 feet xxx " "B&B	1.75	15.00	•••••	•••••

Juniperus virginiana (Redcedar)

This tree is one of our oldest, most popular and best known evergreens. However, there is a wide variation in habit among the Redcedars, depending upon the particular strain of the tree or the locality where the seed is gathered. We are propagating a close-growing, compact, distinctly pyramidal form. Redcedar often grows naturally in gravelly hill-sides, and is excellent for planting in poor, sandy soils. Widely used as an understock for grafting Junipers.

3	-	4	feet	XXX	Three	Times	Transplante	dB&B	1.25	10.00	•••••	•••••
4	-	5	6.6	XXX	"	"	"	B&B	1.75	15.00	•••••	******
5	-	6	66	XXX	"	"	<i>::</i>	B&B	2.75	25.00	• • • • • • •	*********



Juniperus virginiana cannarti (Cannart Redcedar)



Juniperus virginiana elegantissima (Gold Tip Redcedar)

Juniperus virginiana burkii (Burk's Juniper)

An upright growing tree resembling the Juniperus virginiana glauca, with steel blue foliage. Different color shade than the variety glauca, usually having coarse foliage.

Juniperus virginiana cannarti (Cannart Redcedar)

The leading form of Redcedar, having deep rich green, heavily tufted foliage, keeping a fine green winter color. It makes a pyramidal specimen of middle size, reaching 15 to 20 feet. It can be readily trimmed and thus maintained at any size wanted. If left untrimmed, the growth is more or less open, but none the less pleasing. Some trees bear blue and silver berries which adhere late in Autumn and are greatly enjoyed by the birds. An absolutely hardy tree, propagated usually by grafting.

Grafts	s, on	e ye	ar		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			*****	25.00	200.00
						dB&B	1.75	15.00	•••••	•••••
$2\frac{1}{2}-3$	66	XXX	66	"	- "	B&B	2.00	17.50		*
$3-3\frac{1}{2}$	66	XXX	66	66	"	B&B	2.25	20.00		• • • • • • • • •
$3\frac{1}{2}-4$	66	XXX	66	66	"	B&B		25.00	•••••	******

Juniperus virginiana elegantissima (Goldtip Redcedar)

Here is a tree that will give variation to the green and blue colors of other Evergreens. It is rather broad and bushy, with slightly drooping foliage. In the spring when the new growth comes out it is a rich creamy golden color on the tips, gradually darkening to old gold color as the season progresses. Unless kept low by trimming, it will grow 10 feet high or more. It has the characteristic Juniper foliage, soft and lacy, easily trimmed. It is most attractive when used in combination with some other variety.

Grafts, one year	ar	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••	• • • • • • •	25.00	200.00
1½-2 feet xxx	Three	Times	Transplanted	łB&B	1.25	$10 \ 00$	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
2-2½ " xxx		66	- "	В&В				



Juniperus virginiana glauca (Silver Redcedar)

Juniperus virginiana glauca (Silver Redcedar)

This well known Evergreen is always a popular favorite due to its unusual silvery-blue color. Brightest in Spring but attractive at all seasons. It can easily be trimmed and made to grow in a formal shape. Its size at maturity runs from 15 to 20 feet. It grows over a wide latitude making a very satisfactory tree for planters in the south and equally satisfactory in the Northern States.

We grow our trees of this variety only on Juniper understocks. Some inferior trees are on the market grafted on biotas and some are being offered grown from cuttings. Only by obtaining stock grafted on Juniper understocks can you be assured of trees which will develop into satisfactory specimens.

	Each	10	100	1000
Grafts, one year	\$	\$	\$25.00	\$200.00
2-21/2 ft. xxx 3 Trans. B	&B 1.75	15.00	•••••	•••••
2½-3 " xxx " B	&B 2.00	17.50	•••••	•••••
3-3½ " xxx " Be	&B 2.25	20.00		,

Juniperus virginiana kosteri horizontalis (Koster Juniper)

This tree is said to be a variety of the Redcedar although it bears no resemblance to it. It is a semi-dwarf tree with naturally spreading. gracefully arching stems two to three feet tall. It is an unusually handsome kind, and proves useful in many ways in landscaping. The specimen tree pictured here shows the unusual horizontal growing habit of the specimens. It is a good hardy tree, bluish-green in color. It is just the tree to over-hang rocks in rockeries and around pools.

Grafts	, on	e ye	ar	• • • • • • • • • • • • •			\$	\$	\$25.00	\$
$1\frac{1}{2}-2$	feet	XXX	Three	Times	Transplanted	lB&B	1.25	10.00	******	•••••
$2 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	"	XXX	"	"	"	B&B	1.50	12.50	•••••	******
21/2-3	66	XXX	"	"		B&B				
3-31/2	"	XXX	"	"		B&B				



KOSTER JUNIPER (Juniperus virginiana kosteri horizontalis)





Hill Dundee Juniper

(Juniperus virginiana pyramidiformia hilli)

One of the most interesting trees produced in the Hill Nursery in recent years is the Hill Dundee Juniper. Nurserymen on the alert for new and interesting trees have been eager to secure stock of this new tree. It is bluish-gray in the Spring and Summer and it changes to a plum-like color in the Fall and Winter. This is not the bronze color of the Redcedar, but a very unusual plum-like shade which is entirely different from any other Evergreen. To create new interest in your Evergreen plantings and to keep your stock up-to-date you should include this most excellent new Juniper. While it is of recent introduction to the trade, we have had plants tested in different localities for the past ten years so offer it with full assurance of its satisfactory development.

Hill Dundee Juniper

• 1	Each	10	100	1000
Grafts, one year	\$	\$	\$25.00	\$200.00
3 - 4 feet xxx Three Times TransplantedB&B	2.25	20.00	•••••	•••••
4 - 5 " xxx " " "B&B	3.00	27.50	******	********

Juniperus virginiana keteleeri (Keteleer Redcedar)

Compact, pyramidal form with ascending branches and dark green, scale-like foliage.



Hill Pyramidal Juniper



Juniperus globosa (Bah Shape Junipers)



Juniperus virginiana schotti (Schott Redcedar)

Juniperus virginiana pyramidalis (Hill Pyramidal Juniper)

An introduction of the D. Hill Nursery Company. It forms a close-growing, pyramidal tree, very slender. Incidentally it can be trimmed into the most perfect ball shape, and it is often trained this way. The foliage is a rich green and retains this color throughout the winter. On account of the symmetrical growth, Hill's Pyramidal Juniper is of particular value in formal gardens, and in landscape work where a tall evergreen is desired.

	Each	10	100	1000
Grafts, one year	. \$	\$	\$25.00	\$200.00
2½-3 feet xxx Three Times TransplantedB&B	2.00	17.50	•••••	•••••
3-3½ " xxx " " "B&B	2.25	20.00	******	•••••

Juniperus virginiana globosa (Ball Shape Junipers)

Few Junipers have the thrifty robust type of foliage which is capable of being shaped and trimmed into perfect balls. We can assure our customers that the trees will develop free from dead wood and will grow into specimens of unusual fine color.

12x12	inch	XXX	Three	Times	Transp	lante	dB&B	1.25	10.00	• • • • • • •	*******
15x15	66	XXX	66	"		"	B&B	1.50	12.50	•••••	•••••

Juniperus virginiana schotti (Schott Redcedar)

A pyramidal variety differing from its mother plant, the Redcedar, principally in its light yellowish green color. It does not change color in winter, but keeps its bright green foliage throughout the year. The growth is compact and symmetrical and it stands trimming well. It bears some resemblance to Cannart Redcedar but is of looser growth and of a lighter, slightly yellowish green color.

Grafts	, or	ne ye	ar	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	25.00	299.00
21/2-3	feet	XXX	Three	Times	Transplanted	dB&B	$2\ 00$	17.50	•••••	******
3-31/2	66	XXX	"	"	"	B&B	2.25	20.00	•••••	*******
31/2-4	"	XXX	"	"	66	B&B	2.75	25.00	•••••	•••••
$4\frac{1}{2}-5$	66	XXX	"	"	66	B&B	3.00	27.59	******	********



Japanese Spurge Bordering a Walk

Japanese Spurge (Pachysandra terminalis)

A broad-leafed Evergreen plant growing six to eight inches high and forming a

close mat-like growth, formed by planting several plants close together.

When used as an underplanting, it gives finish to your plantings of shrubs, trees and flowers, by covering the bare soil. It helps Evergreens to conserve moisture when planted beneath them, furnishing more of a natural forest condition. It is good for growing on banks and terraces, its fibrous roots and creeping stolons help to hold the soil. It is an excellent plant for a low border along drives and walks. It is an ideal plant for window boxes both winter and summer. It is just the thing for bare spots under trees where grass will not grow. It makes a beautiful and perpetual covering for graves in cemetery plantings. It thrives in city yards under smoky conditions. Bulbs may be planted in it. It is also an interesting plant in a rock garden. It is perfectly hardy under all conditions, stands severe freezing without discoloring. It has a bright green, attractive foliage.

Each 10 1000 1000 6-8 inch x Once Transplanted...... \$ \$ 6.00 \$ 50.00

SPRUCES

Picea alcockiana (Alcock Spruce)

Also known as Iramomi Spruce and Picea bicolor. Pyramidal spruce, the leaves marked by two light colored bands on upper side. Japanese origin. Hardy as far north as southern Ontario and New England. A tree which gives a very striking and unusual appearance.



Picea canadensis (White Spruce)

A very shapely tree, especially when young. Its foliage is light blue-green, in some trees quite decidedly blue. A native of the northern part of America, its range extending to the coast of the Arctic Ocean, attaining heights from 25 to 50 feet. It is thoroughly hardy, free-growing, not particular about soil, but does well in moist or dry situations. A compact and upright grower of great longevity. Trees over fifty years old remain well branched at bottom, retain their pyramidal form and annually make un upward growth. It will grow on a great variety of soils, bear crowding well, and also stand severe trimming. Being a native of cold climates, it grows most successfully when planted north of a line from Philadelphia to St. Louis.

Picea canadensis (White Spruce)



Picea canadensis albertiana (Black Hills Spruce)



Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce)

SPRUCES (Continued)

Picea canadensis albertiana (Black Hills Spruce)

The Black Hills Spruce is hardiest of all Spruces, symmetrical, compact and bushy of growth, in fact, the very smallest trees grow round, sturdy, and compact. As the tree grows and develops, it continues to carry this particular style of growth and generally becomes the most compact-growing specimen of the Spruce family; even in old trees the lower branches are retained, thus forming a close ground cover. Botanically, the Black Hills Spruce is considered a close relative of White Spruce, having developed its distinct characteristics through long centuries of living in the Black Hills of Dakota. The foliage varies from green to a bluish tint, and all trees are remarkable for their bright, fresh color. Black Hills Spruce was first introduced to commercial culture by Mr. D. Hill many years ago and has since become widely planted throughout the country.

						Each	10	100	1000
10-12 inch	XX	Γ wice	Transp	lanted	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$	\$	\$13.00	\$110.00
2 - 3 feet	xxx	Three	Times	Transplanted	lB&B	2.00	17.50	******	********
3 - 4 "	XXX	"	"	- "	B&B	2.75	25.00	•••••	•••••
4 - 5 "	XXX	"	"	"	B&B	3.25	30.00	•••••	• • • • • • • • •
5 - 6 "	XXX	"	"	"	B&B	4.00	37.50		•••••

Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce)

For many years Norway Spruce has been highly appreciated because of its rapid growth, its thriftiness, and its heavy masses of deep green foliage. Some of the finest old hedges are of Norway Spruces, as the trees can readily be pruned to any desired height. On farms and around homes all over the country, Norway Spruce windbreaks are giving substantial protection to stock and buildings. Norway Spruce is a tall, picturesque, and hardy tree, graceful in all its lines, and well adapted to planting over a wide range of territory. As the Norway Spruce prevails over a wide range of European territory, here are many sources from which to obtain seed. Careful experiments and close study for many years have proved to us that seed from the higher elevations insures a superior type for America, therefore, we use this seed exclusively.

4- 6	inch	03	year		••••••	•••••	•••••	2.50	15.00
10-12	66	XX	Twice	Transplanted	•••••	• • • • • •	•••••	8.00	70.00
12-15	"	XX	"		•••••		•••••	10.00	90.00



Picea excelsa nidiformis (Nest-shaped Spruce)



Picea glauca conica (Dwarf Alberta Spruce)

SPRUCES (Continued)

Picea excelsa nidiformis (Nest-Shaped Spruce)

For want of any authorized common name we have given this tree a literal translation of its botanical Latin name. It was found in cultivation near Hamburg, Germany, and described by the introducer in 1906 as "a round plate-like, fan-forming form with a dense nest-like mass of branchlets where the leading shoot should be".

It is of such extraordinary dense form, so densely branched that one wonders how the light ever gets to the lower branches. Branchlets in tight layers, the whole forming a dense, impenetrable head. It grows slowly, ¾ to 1¾ inch yearly. This is one of the few truly dwarf Evergreens. Ultimate size is a matter dependent entirely upon conditions.

								Each	10	100	1000
4	-	6	inch	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}$	Twice	Transplante	d	\$	\$	\$10.00	\$ 80.00
							B&B				

Picea excelsa pygmaea (Pygmy Spruce)

This is one of the smallest and most dense growing of the excelsas. Extremely slow growing, makes fairly compact conical erect little bush with very short and numerous irregular branchlets. At Kew the best specimen is a compact but irregular little bush 3 feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This is known to have been in cultivation in England at least 140 years.

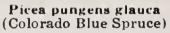
4 - 6	inch	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}$	Twice	Transplante	ed	• • • • • •	•••••	10.00	80.00
6×6	"	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}$	"	-66	B&B	.75	6.50	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •

Picea glauca conica (Dwarf Alberta Spruce)

One of the most interesting oddities among Evergreens. It is of extremely narrow, pyramidal growth, thickly covered with short, close set twiggy branches and clothed in grass green leaves. It is unlike any other Evergreens, both in shape and general appearance so that it always attracts attention. The parent tree is in the Arnold Arboretum, at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. It was found in the Canadian Rockies at Lake Laggan in 1904 by Mr. J. G. Jack, of the Arnold Arboretum staff. Its annual growth is only one-half inch.

4-6	inch	XX	Twice	Transplant	ed		• • • • • • •	10.00	80.00
6-8	66	XX	"	-"		•••••	******	25.00	••••
8-10	"	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}$	"	"	B&B	.60	5.00		
10-12	66	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}$	"	"	B&B	.75	6.50		• • • • • • • • •
12-15	66	XX	"	"	B&B	1.00	9.00	******	







Picea pungens kosteri (Koster Blue Spruce)



Picea glavca pendula (Weeping Blue Spruce)

45.00

SPRUCES (Continued)

Si itotis (continueu)	
Picea excelsa pendula (Weeping Norway Spruce) A very old and well known spectacular novelty, having extremely drooping, limber branches.	
Grafts, one year	
Picea excelsa pyramidalis (Pyramidal Norway Spruce) This is an extremely narrow form, close growing and novel in appearance. Foliage and hardiness the same as Norway Spruce, but entirely distinct in habit.	
Grafts, one year 40.00	••••
Picea excelsa argentea spicata (Silver Norway Spruce) New growth is white, gradually changing to creamy yellow and then to green as the season advances.	
Grafts, one year 40.00	••••
Picea pungens (Colorado Spruce) The Blue Spruce will always continue to be the most popular novelty for planters in the Northern States. We offer here an opportunity to obtain lining-out grades containing a more than usual percentage of blue trees, also selected blue trees in the balled and burlapped grades and selected green specimens. Blue Spruce always are in good demand, at a good price.	
4 - 6 inch o 3 year 2.50 15. 4 - 6 "x Once Transplanted 3.00 20.	
Picea pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce) 2-2½ feet xxx Three Times Transplanted	
Picea pungens bakeri (Baker's Blue Spruce) A deep blue variety with rather long needles. A selected seedling propagated and originally distributed by Mr. Ellery Baker of the Initi Nurseries in Connecticut.	
Grafts, one year	
Picea pungens hoopsii (Hoop's Blue Spruce) A variety introduced by Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Company, West Chester, Pennsylvania. In the opinion of many persons who have seen	

this variety, it is the bluest of all Blue Spruce. Its main interest lies

in the unusually fine coloring.

-Grafts, one year

SPRUCES (Continued)

Picea pungens glauca pendula (Weeping Blue Spruce)

Weeping forms of almost all species of Evergreens have been selected and propagated from time to time. Because of the light blue color of this tree it is one of the most spectacular appearing of all Evergreens in the line of novelties. Your customers who are anxious to add curious and different oddities to their plantings will welcome an opportunity to obtain this interesting tree.

Grafts, one year 45.00

Picea pungens kosteri (Koster Blue Spruce)

The well known bright blue form of Colorado Blue Spruce, originating in a Holland Nursery many years ago. Grown from grafts. In the Koster Spruce the inner foliage as well as the new growth, is of a bright bluish color. Considered the most choice and usually brings the highest prices of any evergreen. All of the trees offered are produced in our own nursery.

PINES

Pinus aristata (Bristle Cone Pine)

Also known as the Hickory Pine. Native of western United States. Usually makes an artistic low shrub with ascending branches. Presents an unusual appearance with short dark green leaves from which there are many minute exudations of resin. Very decorative, low growing type.

Pinus banksiana (Jack Pine)

Very fast growing Pine, well adapted to rough gravelly and sandy locations and hot dry ground. Grows and thrives in barren soils where other trees could not live. Has an attractive bright green color, short needles and rather open growth. Grows native over large areas in the northern parts of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and in Canada.

Pinus cembra (Swiss Stone Pine)

A slow growing, narrow pyramidal tree well furnished with dark green foliage. Produces eatable seeds or nuts. Now that the quarantine on five-leaved Pines has been raised in most localities, this tree should again become popular. Native of the Alps and other parts of Europe. Of extreme hardiness.

Pinus flexilis (Limber Pine)

Sometimes called the Colorado Blue Pine. The foliage is very deep green with bluish cast. Retains a fine winter color. It gets its name from the peculiar characteristic of the branches which are extremely limber.

PINES (Continued)



HILL MUGHO PINE

(Pinus mughus)

CHOICE DWARF TYPE

Always in good demand for high-class landscape work. Establish an ample supply of these desirable Evergreens in your nursery this year. There is a heavy demand in all classes of trade for Mugho Pine. Here is your opportunity to purchase stock of the highest quality at new low prices.

There is great difference in Mugho Pine. Our trees are guaranteed to be the many-stemmed, true dwarf-growing variety. Seed is obtained from a restricted locality in Europe, which insures the best type of tree. The lining-out grades offered below are twice transplanted, with good roots and well branched, bushy tops.

							Each	10	100	1000
4-6	inch	$n \times C$	nce T	ranspla	nted	•••••	\$	\$	\$ 3.50	\$ 25.00
6x6	66	xx '	Twice	Transp.	lanted	B&B	.50	3.50	25.00	•••••
10x10	"	XX	"	"	•••••	B&B	.60	5.00	40.00	•••••
						B&B		6.50	50.00	•••••
15x15	"	XX	"	"	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	B&B	.85	7.50	60.00	*******
15x15	"	XXX	Three	Times	Transplanted	В&В	1.00	9.00	75.00	•••••
18x18	"	XXX				B&B		11.50	100.00	*****
24x24			"	"	"	B&B	2.25	20.00	175.00	*********
30x30	66	XXX	66	"	"	B&B	3.00	27.50	•••••	******



Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)



Pinus ponderosa scopulorum (Ponderosa Pine)

PINES (Continued)

Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)

This is by far our best selling upright growing Pine. The leaves are two in a sheath, straight and slender, from 4 to 5 inches long, and of such a deep, rich green color that it is known in some parts of the world as the "Black Pine." Few trees show such remarkable resistance to the trying conditions of city planting. Coal, gas and smoky atmospheres have little effect on its growth. It is a tree equally satisfactory for seashore planting and for the inland country. In old trees planted in the open, the diameter of the branch-spread often nearly equals the height of the tree, but in the native forests of Austria and other parts of Europe it makes a tall tree often over 100 feet high. Annual growth has been observed to be, under favorable conditions, 18 inches or more.

					Each	10	100	1000
6- 8 inch	o 3 year	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••		\$	\$	\$ 2.50	\$ 15.00
4-6 "	x Once T	ransplan	ited		•••••	•••••	3.00	20.00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 feet	xx Twice	Transpl	anted	B&B	.75	6.50	50.00	•••••
2 - 3 "	xxx Thre	e Times	Transplant	edB&B	1.50	12.50	•••••	********
3 - 4 "	xxx "	"	"	B&B	1.75	15.00	******	*******
4 - 5 "	xxx "	"	"	B&B	2.25	20.00	•••••	
5 - 6 "	xxx "	"	"	B&B	2.75	25.00		

Pinus ponderosa scopulorum (Ponderosa Pine)

Sometimes called Bull Pine or Western Yellow Pine. One of the most widely distributed evergreens of North America. The type found growing in the Black Hills of South Dakota, from where we obtain our seed, is a much superior type for ornamental use. Has the longest needles of any of the Pines we grow. Very deep-rooted and drought resistant. It is a handsome, ornamental tree, with interesting long needles

o-Indicates seedlings. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

5 of same variety and size at 10 rate; 25 at 100 rate; 250 at 1000 rate.

Seedlings 50's, xx stock 25's



Pinus sylvestris (Scotch Pine)



Pinus tanyosho (Japanese Table Pine)

PINES (Continued)

Pinus sylvestris (Scotch Pine)

The well-known tree, though tall, seldom grows straight, and the branches shoot out rather obliquely. In old trees the bark is rough and cracked and reddish in color, and the leaves are short, pungent, concave on the upper surface, convex on the under, and of a pale green color. This is the common Pine of Europe where it has been a valuable tree for timber and ornament for centuries. It is familiarly known in Scotland as "Scot's Fir". The rapidity of growth, great hardiness, and the facility with which it may be grown on almost all soils, has rendered this tree a great favorite. However, it prefers a cool, gravelly subsoil that is well drained, and will then form a handsome tree. It always inclines more to the picturesque than to the beautiful. We obtain our seed from Sweden where the best form grows, exactly suited to American conditions.

	Each	10	100	1000
6 - 8 inch o 3 year	\$	\$	\$ 2.50	\$15.00
4 - 6 " x Once Transplanted	•••••	•••••	3.00	20.00
1½-2 feet xx Twice TransplantedB&B	.75	6.50	50.00	
2 - 3 " xx "B&B	.90	7.50	65.00	******
3 - 4 "xxx Three Times TransplantedB&B	1.50	12.50	100.00	******

Pinus tanyosho (Japanese Table Pine)

This is really the oddest appearing Evergreen we offer. It has a short, stocky stem, about six to eight inches long, from which numerous short branches shoot out evenly, forming a rather flat-topped tree. Foliage is soft, light green. Introduced from Japan. Some attention to trimming and training when small is necessary to grow specimens of the character shown in this picture taken in our nursery.

Grafts, one year	r	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	*****	*****	35.00	390.00
18x18 inch xxx						20.00	•••••	•••••
24x24 " xxx	"	"	"	B&B	2.75	25.00	•••••	
The followi	ng are	extra l	heavy specin	nens.				
4 x 4 feet xxx	66	"	"	В&В	20.00	•••••	•••••	
$4\frac{1}{2}x4\frac{1}{2}$ " xxx	66	"	"	B&B	25.00	******	•••••	•••••

Douglas Fir

(Pseudotsuga douglassi)



This is the outstanding tree of its type for the middle west. Transplants very readily. Is free from diseases, is able to withstand extremes of winter and summer temperatures and develops into a majestic tree with beauty improving with age.

There are two distinct forms of Douglas Fir—one the dark green, gigantic-growing timber tree of the northwestern Pacific Coast area, and the other type from Colorado. The latter variety is the one recommended, both for its hardiness and its great beauty. The typical form of young trees is an open, broad, sharp-pointed pyramid; the lower branches are straight or somewhat drooping, and the middle or higher one trend upward.

Douglas Fir grows rapidly. Its general outline is more graceful and less stiff than the Spruce. Foliage is soft and fragrant. Our plants are the type from northern Colorado, the seed being collected in deep gorges of high altitudes, where the blue and silvery foliage is characteristic. The growth is compact and symmetrical with rather short needles, in contrast to Southern Colorado and New Mexico types which are of doubtful hardiness, irregular, and open-growing. It reaches sixty feet or more in height, with a spread of branches twelve to eighteen feet. It is a rapid grower and thrives well in almost any situation. Plant with plenty of room for future development.

						Each	10	100	1000
10-12 inc	h xx ′	Twice 7	Γranspla	anted		\$	\$	\$12.00	\$110.00
12-15 "	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}$	"	"	*******	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	15.00°	130.00
2 - 3 fee	t xx	"	"		B&B	1.00	9.00	75.00	•••••
3 - 4 "	XXX	Three	Times	Transplante	edB&B	1.75	15.00	•••••	• • • • • • • • •
4 - 5 "	XXX	"	"	44	B&B	2.50	22.50	•••	*******
5 - 6 "	xxx			46	B&B	3.50	32.50	*****	* * * * * * * * * *
6 - 7 "	XXX	"	"	"	B&B	5.25	50.00	•••••	• • • • • • • • •
7 - 8 "	XXX	"	"	"	B&B	9.00	85.00	•••••	•••••

Pseudotsuga douglasi glauca (Blue Douglas Fir)

Occasional specimens of decided blue color frequently develop in the Douglas Fir. From such selected specimens we have propagated, by grafting, insuring the extra choice selection of fine blue color.

Grafts, one year 40.00

Pseudotsuga douglasi pyramidalis (Pyramidal Douglas Fir)

The grafts offered here are grown from several specimens of extremely narrow habit of the Douglas Fir that came to our nursery about twenty years ago from one of our customers. The growth is close and compact, and the tree develops a form about one-half the breadth of the usual Douglas Fir.



Taxus cuspidata (Japanese Yew)

Taxus cuspidata (Dwarf Japanese Yew)

YEWS

Taxus cuspidata (Japanese Yew)

The Yews are fast becoming popular in America, both for their fine shiny waxy foliage and ability to stand various planting conditions, including dense shade. This valuable Yew has been cultivated throughout Japan from time immemorial, and introduced into America many years ago, having taken its place as one of the most noteworthy and valuable on the entire list. Originating in the cold, high altitudes of Northern Japan from where we obtain our seed, it is found fully able to successfully withstand extremes of heat and cold in America. Grows close, upright and compact. Foliage dark green, fruit bright scarlet. The development of the trees depends upon growing conditions but as it can be very easily trimmed it is suited for almost any landscape need.

		Each	10	100	1000
8-10 inch xx '	Twice Trans.	\$	\$	\$15.00	\$130.00
1-1½ feet xx	" " В&Е	.75	6.50	50.00	•••••
$1\frac{1}{2}-2$ "xx	" " В&Е	3 1.00	9.00	75.00	•••••
2½-3 " xxx	3 Trans. B&E	3 2.75	25.00	******	********

Taxus cuspidata (Japanese Yew, Spreading Type)

Numerous forms of spreading Japanese Yew have been developed in various nurseries, having slight variations of color, rapidity of growth and general habit of growth. The trees we offer here are the rapid growing, densely branched strain, of excellent color and form.

$1\frac{1}{2}-2$	feet xxx	3 Trans.	В&В	3.00	27.50	•••••	•••••
$2-2\frac{1}{2}$	" xxx	"	В&В	4.00	37.50	•••••	•••••

Taxus cuspidata nana (Dwarf Japanese Yew)

Similar to Taxus cuspidata, but is very dwarfish and compact growing. The foliage consists of little bunches of black-green foliage. Of irregular and picturesque outline, ultimately becoming 2 to 3 feet high and 5 or more feet wide. Absolutely hardy. It retains its rich, dark green color entirely throughout the winter. Will remain dwarf and grow more attractive with age. Very long-lived.

6-8 in	ch xx	Twice	Trans.	•••••	•••••	20.00	150.00
12 - 15	" xx	"	B&B	1.00	9.00	75.00	•••••

Taxus media hicksi (Hick's Yew)

This interesting Yew is similar in all respects to the Taxus cuspidata and according to the Hicks Nurseries, it is a form of Taxus cuspidata. It makes an extremely narrow, columnar bush, the branches and branchlets growing erect rather than horizontal. Foliage is similar to Japanese Yew being waxy and dark green. Original tree is said to be at the present time about fifteen feet high. It grows quite rapidly and is a tree of very unusual appearance.



Thuya occidentalis (American Arborvitae)



Thuya occidentalis douglasi
pyramidalis
(Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae)



Thuya occidentalis lutea (George Peabody Arborvitae)

ARBORVITAE

Thuya occidentalis (American Arborvitae)

A moist location is preferred. Stands trimming well, and for this reason is widely used for hedge purposes. It usually grows bushy at the bottom and tapering toward the top. Foliage is very soft and lacy and of shiny deep green color. We are careful to obtain our seed from certain sections of northern Wisconsin, producing stock of good green color, and compact habit of growth.

							Each	10	100	1000
10-12	inch	ı xx	Twice	Trans	planted		\$	\$	\$ 8.00	\$ 70.00
12-18		xx	66		-66	***************************************	*****	******	15.00	*******
2 - 3	feet	xxx	Three	Times	Transplanted	B&B	1.00	9.00	75.00	• • • • • • • • •
3 - 4	66	XXX	"	"	- "	B&B	1.25	11.50	100.00	******
4 - 5	46	XXX	"	"	"	B&B	1.75	15.00	125.00	
5 - 6	66	XXX	"	"	"	B&B	2.25	20.00	175.00	• • • • • • • • • •
6 - 7	66	XXX	66	"	"	B&B	3.00	27.50	250.00	
7 - 8	66	XXX	"	"		B&B	6.50	60.00	••••	******
8 - 9	66	XXX	66	66		B&B	8.00	75.00		

Thuya occidentalis batemanni (Bateman Arborvitae)

An upright growing Arborvitae with unusually dark green, heavy foliage, somewhat resembling the foliage of the Incense Cedar. There are scores of varieties of the Arborvitae, many of them of little value and of slight variation, but this is a distinct and unusual sort worthy of trial.

Thuya occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis (Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae)

A compact form with crowded fern-like branchlets, introduced by Robert Douglas. The branchlet tips are cockscomb-like. Foliage is dark green with lighter tips. Fine pyramidal habit. Reaches a height of 12 to 15 feet of slim narrow form.

The Arnold Arboretum says: "As a garden plant, the most valuable of them all (Arborvitae types) is perhaps the tall, slender pyramid raised many years ago by Robert Douglas and generally known as Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae."

This appears to be one of the best substitutes in northern gardens for the Pyramid Italian Cypress.

Grafts, one year 20.00

Thuya occidentalis lutea (George Peabody Arborvitae)

A distinct bright golden type, which we have been able to improve considerably by closer selection, propagating only the brightest golden color. Rather slender in habit, reaching 12 to 15 feet high with a diameter of 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This is one of the two best golden Arborvitaes of the Occidentalis type.

Grafts, one year 20.00

ARBORVITAE (Continued)



Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis (Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae)



Thuya occidentalis rosenthalli (Rosenthal Arborvitae)



Thuya occidentalis wareana (Ware Arborvitae)

Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis (Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae)

Of dense, compact growth, narrow and pyramidal in form, deep rich green color, uniform habit and hardiness to withstand conditions here in the northern states. It reaches a height of 15 to 20 feet and usually measures not more than 2 feet in diameter at the base. With few exceptions, it has but one main stem, which makes it less liable to damage from snow.

	Each	10	100	1000	
Grafts, one year	\$	\$	\$20.00	\$175.00	
1½-2 feet xx Twice TransplantedB&B	.85	7.50	60.00	******	
2-2½ "xx "B&B		$\boldsymbol{9.00}$	80.00	• • • • • • • • •	
2½-3 " xx " "B&B		11.50	100.00	•••••	
3 - 4 " xxx Three Times TransplantedB&B		12.50	•••••	•••••	
4 - 5 " xxx " "B&B		20.00	•••••	•••••	
5 - 6 " xxx " "B&B	3.25	30.00	•••••	******	

Thuya occidentalis rosenthalli (Rosenthal Arborvitae)

This is the deepest green Arborvitae. It grows very compact and produces a broad, symmetrical pyramid. It grows rather slowly, reaching a medium height. All trees have an especially fine winter color. This is an improvement on most types of Pyramidal Arborvitae and one which should be more extensively used.

Grafts, one year 20,00

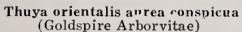
Thuya occidentalis wareana (Ware Arborvitae)

The name Siberian has been given to it because of its rugged constitution. A symmetrical, compact grower, very long lived.

Raised by and named for Mr. Thomas Ware, an English nurseryman, who produced it about 1850. It matures at 6 to 8 feet. It is conical in outline and covered with dark green foliage which is somewhat different from the American Arborvitae, being much heavier and deeply crested. The branches are short and stiff. It is much used for foundation planting and frequently for hedges.

Grafts	s, one ye	ar		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	20.00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
$2-2\frac{1}{2}$	feet xxx	Three	Times	Transplanted	łB&B	1.00	7.50	••••	
21/2-3	" xxx	66	66		B&B				******
12 0	25.25.25				В&Б	1.20	10.00	******	********







Thuya orientalis aurea nana (Berckman's Arborvitae)



Thuya orientalis bonita (Bonita Arborvitae)

Thuya orientalis aurea conspicua (Arborvitae) (Biota)

Compact fastigiate form with intense golden foliage partially suffused with green. One of the leading and favorite types of the Golden Oriental Arborvitae popular for many years. We have propagated our trees from specimens selected for extra fine color and shape.

Thuya orientalis aurea nana (Berckman's Arborvitae)

The old and well known Berckman's Golden Arborvitae popular for many years throughout the country. Grows in a low, rounded shape, very symmetrical and dense in habit. The color is bright golden. The best known of all types of Thuya orientalis.

Thuya orientalis bonita (Bonita Arborvitae)

A well named variety, Bonita meaning "pretty." Beautiful, broad, cone-shaped Arborvitae. Deep green color and almost perfect in form. A great favorite in many sections. Grows rather slowly, making it desirable in dwarf groups.

Grafts, one year 20.00



Tsuga canadensis (American Hemlock)

HEMLOCK

Tsuga canadensis (American Hemlock)

"Most graceful of all Evergreens" is the title so often bestowed on the Hemlock. Certain it is that few Evergreens can claim the charms of this tree, both in youth and in its elder years. Its long branches droop gracefully to the ground, and the branchlets bend willingly to the breeze. The common shape of the tree is conical, tapering evenly from a broad base to a long, straight, thrifty shoot. Most trees have a single main stem, but low, wide-spreading trees may have several stems.

In cultivation, when planted by itself in the open, it will develop a height of 25 feet or more with a spread of branches 10 or 12 feet wide. It is most often used in connection with other trees, when the growth is retarded a great deal. It is not wise to plant the Hemlock in open, dry, windswept places. It likes the north side of buildings, a partially shaded hillside or a partly protected spot.

The needles are soft and delicate, not more than 1/4 to 1/2 inch long.

6- 8 inch xx Twice	Trans.	•••••	• • • • • • •	5.00	40.00
8-10 " xx "	"			10.00	90.00
1½-2 feet xx "	B&B	.65	5.00	40.00	
3-3½ "xxx 3 Trans	. В&В	2.25	20.00	*****	

Mahonia acquifolium (Oregon Grape)

Also known as Holly-leaved Barberry. Small spiny toothed leaves, dark lustrous green, changing to bronze and reddish hues. In the winter has blue or nearly black berries. A low shrub. Evergreen in most localities.

4-6 inch o 3 year...... 2.50 20.00



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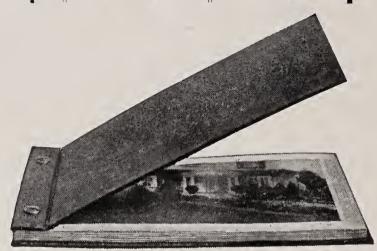
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Touring and a linear sign and	07.00	
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Juniperus communis suecica nana (Dwarf Swedish Juniper)	25.00	
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Juniperus japonica (Japanese Juniper Procumbens)	25.00	200.00
Jun perus japonica nana (Hill Japanese Juniper)	25.00	200.00
Juniperus sabina horizontalis (Bar Harbor Juniper)	25.00	200.00
Juniperus sabina von ehron (Von Ehron Juniper)	25.00	200.00
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Juniperus scopulorum hilli (Moonlight Juniper)	25.00	200.00
Juniperus scopulorum hilli (Blue Moon Juniper)	25.00	200.00
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Juniperus virginiana elegantissima (Goldtip Redcedar)	25.00	200.00
Juniperus virginiana glauca (Silver Redcedar)		200.00
Juniperus virginiana kosteri horizontalis (Koster Juniper)	25.00	
Juniperus virginiana pyramidiformia hilli (Hill Dundee Juniper)	25.00	200.00
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Thuya occidentalis wareana (Ware Arborvitae)	20.00	• • • • • • • • •
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Thuya orientalis bonita (Bonita Arborvitae)	20.00	

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There are fifty, four-color process plates, made from actual photographs, colored in natural colors and printed on substantial paper. The size of the binder is $5\frac{1}{2} \times 9^{\prime\prime}$, loose-leaf style. Bound with cloth covers, the price is \$3.00 postpaid. Bound with genuine leather cover, \$3.75 postpaid. There are fifty plates of evergreens.

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- 2. Foliage of Spruce, Hemlock, Arborvitae and Juniper.
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- 4. Rock Garden No. 2
- 5. Foundation Planting No. 1
- 6. Foundation Planting No. 2
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- 12. Entrance Planting No. 1
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- 14. Concolor Fir.
- 15. Douglas Fir.
- 16. Column Chinese Juniper.
- 17. Group of Redcedar, Cannart and Goldtip Redcedar.
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- 26. Bar Harbor Juniper and Andorra Juniper.
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- 28. Hill Silver Juniper.
- 29. Prostrate Juniper.
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- 31. Norway Spruce.
- 32. Colorado Blue Spruce.
- 33. Japanese Juniper.
- 34. Group of four Evergreens. 35. Austrian Pine.
- 36. Scotch Pine.
- 37. Mugho Pine.
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